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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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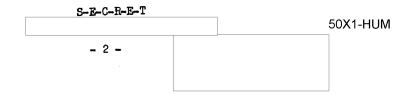
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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT		
SUBJECT	Miscellaneous Information on	DATE DISTR.	24 April 1961	
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THIS IS	UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS	ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISA	AL OF CONTENT IS TENTAT	IVE,

1. Tirgu-Mures is a preside a capital in the Magyar Autonomous Region. The majority of the townspeople are Hungarians (60 percent), with some 35 percent Rumanians and the remainder Germans (Saxons). In 1958 the population increased it its war-time figures of about 43,000 to 65,000 and was close to 85,000 in 1960. The main factors responsible for this unusual rate of growth the as follows:

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- a. As a result of the continuous pressure exerted by the authorities on the rural population to form collectives and "agricultural associations," thousands of farmers are leaving the villages to seek new sources of income in the towns. As this trend is contrary to the policy of the regime, the migrants encounter many difficulties until they are finally settled and in the beginning most have to rely on the aid of relatives in town.
- b. The number of persons employed in government institutions has grown two or threefold.
- d. Hundreds of people have been required for staffing the largely expanded clinics in the town as well as the Encsel Mauritiu Works, organized in 1958. This plant makes sewing machine components and, in 1959, opened a secret shop for the manufacture of arms (no details).
- 2. In order to stop further uncontrolled growth of the population, Tirgu-Mures was declared a "closed town;" this means that permanent residence requires special permission from the provincial authorities (council and Militia), which is only granted if he can be satisfactorily proved that the applicant's employment in town is essential. Meanwhile the continuous influx during the last decade has already resulted in a housing shortage and unemployment. In 1960, some 12,000 people were found to be living in unsanitary dwelling

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conditions and about 6,500 were registered as unemployed. Young married couples continue to live separately at the homes of their respective parents, and in the overcrowded flats people sleep in basements, on tables, etc.

- 3. In Tirgu-Mures both Hungarian and Rumanian are recognized as official languages in the Region. In practice, most written communications between provincial institutions and district and local authorities are in Hungarian, and certain offices even reply in this language to letters in Rumanian. On the other hand, all correspondence with central government institutions is in Rumanian, in which official documents (identity cards, birth certificates, etc.) are likewise issued. The majority of key positions in the Party organization, the local authorities and in the government service are held by Hungarians, to the dissatisfaction of the Rumanian population who see themselves in the status of a minority in their own country. Officials and shopkeepers, when addressed in Rumanian, will often pretend not to understand, although they are quite proficient in the language.
- 4. Notwithstanding the favored status they enjoy, Hungarians in the Region are generally dissatisfied with living under Rumanian rule and have never given up their dreams of a "Greater Hungary." During the 1956 uprising, they sided openly with the insurgents, giving vent to their hopes for an intervention of the Western powers so as to oust the Soviets from Hungary and to restore Rumanian-occupied territory to the homeland. The political influence of the rebellion was also felt in a number of incidents in Tirgu-Mures which greatly disturbed the authorities. Political unrest was especially noticeable among the students; after the suppression of the Hungarian uprising, the rector of the School of Medicine and Pharmacy was dismissed from his post for having sympathized with the rebels and having failed to act against the manifestations of "counter-revolutionary spirit" at the institution. During and after the rebellion, numerous people in Tirgu-Mures were arrested and subsequently sentenced to 10 to 12 years' imprisonment, while dozens of families were deported to unknown places and never heard of again.
- 5. In 1959-1960 the discontent of the local Hungarians reached its height when Rumanian was introduced as the second language of instruction at the Bolyai School of Medicine and Pharmacy and Rumanian-language classes were established at the Hungarian secondary schools.

 this step had been taken in the interest of the Hungarian population, who, as experience had shown, were encountering language 50X1-HUM difficulties whenever they attempted to obtain work in other parts of the country. The apparent reasonableness of this argument did not, however, convince the Hungarians who simply regarded the innovation as a first measure towards the liquidation of their autonomy.
- 6. The following changes of street names in Tirgu-Mures are reported (names in the period between the two world wars in parentheses):

Present Name	Former Hungarian Name
Strada Grivita Rosie	Honved Utca
Strada Dozsa Gheorghe	Sandor Janos Utca
Strada Tudor Vladimirescu	unknown
Strada 6 Martie	Weselenyi Utca
Piata Eroilor Sovietici	Albina Ter

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Present Name

Former Hungarian Name

Piata Stalin

Foter

Strada Malinovski

Koronkai Ut

Strada Lupeni

Tokoli Imre Utca

Strada Bolyai

Bolyai Utca

Strada Lenin (Strada Sfintul

Szent Gyorgy Utca (section)

Gheorghe)

Szent Gyorgy Ter

Strada Singeorgiului

Szent Gyorgy Utca (section)

Strada Morilor

Piata Republicii

Malom Utca

Strada Voiniceni

Szabadi Ut

Strada Berariei

Sorhaz Utca

Strada Chinezu

Kinizsi Pal Utca

Pasajul Corso

Korzo Koz

Pasajul Macelarilor

Meszaros Koz

Calea Libertatii

Szabadsag Ut

- 7. Details on public institutions in Tirgu-Mures are as follows:
 - a. The provincial council Located in the two-story building (about 30 by 70 meters) of the former Prefectura in Piata Eroilor Sovietici. A new wing, completed in 1960, houses offices of the Planning Institute for the Magyar Autonomous Region.
 - b. The town council Located in the groundfloor and first floor of the former Primaria building in Piata Eroilor Sovietici. The basement of this building is 25 by 45 meters and is occupied by the district council whose offices were transferred there from its former premises in Strada Bolyai in 1958.
 - c. The provincial, district and town courts as well as the offices of the prosecution, the notary public and the government arbitration are located in the 65 by 70 meter two-story building of the old law court on the right-hand side of a small lane connecting Strada Deak Farkas with Strada Bolyai. The building also serves for sessions of the Cluj Military Court, which sits in Tirgu-Mures for trying cases in the Magyar Autonomous Region.
 - The prison located in a two-story building, 30 by 70 meters, on Strada Deak Farkas, behind the court. Another story was erected over half the area of the top floor a few years ago.
 - e. Lawyers' Collective No. 1 Occupies two rooms in the single-story building of a former private house opposite the Law Court.
 - f. Lawyers' Collective No. 2 Occupies two rooms in a two-story building of a former private residence on Piata Stalin, between Strada Kossuth Lajos and Pasajul Macelarilor. The same building also houses a library containing Russian books which have been translated into Rumanian.

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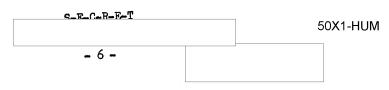
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- g. The provincial and district Securitate offices Located in a large three-story building erected in 1955/1956 in the area between Strada Bolyai, Strada Lubeni and the former Tisztviselo Telep Utca. Access to the offices is from Strada Lubeni by way of a narrow asphalt road closed to traffic. An office open to the public is located in the small single-story building of a former private house on the right-hand side of the aforementioned road (coming from the town center).
- h. Garages of the Securitate and living quarters for its officers are situated on a large plot to the right of Strada Bolyai, coming from Strada Malinovski.
- i. The provincial, district and town Militia as well as the lockup are in a three-story building, 50 by 70 meters, formerly the police station, located on the right-hand side of Piata Stalin, coming from the railroad station.
- j. The post, telegraph and telephone offices Located on their old premises, in a three-story building on Strada Lenin, immediately after Piata Stalin (coming from the town center). Urban and inter-urban calls in Tirgu-Mures are automatic (there are five telephone booths at the post office); subscribers' numbers have four digits. During the day it takes four to five hours to make a connection for a regular telephone call to Bucharest, and about two hours for calls to Cluj and Brasov.
- 8. Details of the Rumanian Workers' Party and trade union institutions are as follows:
 - a. The provincial Party committee Located in a four-story building, 40 by 60 meters, formerly occupied by the Hangya Cooperative, on the left-hand side of Strada Dozsa Gheorghe (coming from the town center and across the Poclosi stream. A side entrance leads into the offices of the UTM and the provincial Party committee newspapers Voros Zaszlo (Hungarian) and Steagul Rosu (Rumanian).
 - b. The district and town Party committees Located on Strada Horia, corner of Piata Eroilor Sovietici, in a two-story building, 20 by h0 meters, formerly housing the municipal services' office.
 - c. Canteen, guest house and reception hall of the provincial Party committee are located in a two-story building behind the provincial Party committee offices; the building was erected for this purpose in 1957.
 - d. The provincial trade union council Located in a three-story building, 50 by 60 meters, formerly used as a teachers' school, on the left-hand side of Strada Cuza Voda (coming from the railroad station) and opposite the rear of the provincial council. The Muncitoresc Cinema (some 150 seats) occupies the second story of this building.
 - 9. Details on the military objectives in Tirgu-Mures are as follows:
 - a. An air-raid shelter, extending up to Piata Lenin and Strada Malinovski, was built in the Physical Culture Park around 1954. Reportedly, the installation is connected to the Securitate offices by way of underground passages. It is enclosed by a high fence and so well concealed that only a small metal door can be noticed above ground. The public's access to the park has been severely restricted and only the Vointa Sports Club is still active there.
 - b. A fire-fighting company is stationed in an old two-story building, 25 by 70 meters, on the right-hand side of Strada Horia, coming from Piata Eroilor Sovietici. It has three fire engines at its disposal.

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- c. An artillery unit occupies the former barracks of an infantry brigade on the left-hand side of Strada Kossuth Lajos (coming from the town center), near the railroad track (unit strength unknown).
- d. The headquarters of a tank division and the garrison headquarters occupy two large old barracks buildings in the southwest part of the town. One is a single-story and the other a two-story structure.
- e. The military commissariat for the province and district is housed in four barracks building (two and three stories, respectively) occupying an area 90 by 150 meters in a small street connecting Strada Bolyai with Strada Lenin.
- f. Large emergency stores have been set up in Gornesti, a village some 10 kilometers from Tirgu-Mures, on the right-hand side of the road coming from the town. Officially the installation is said to belong to the Red Cross. Some 150 large trucks are usually parked in its courtyard. The warehouses are known to contain, among other things, foodstuffs and medicines, and institutions in the town are sometimes granted short-term loans of these on special permits.
- 10. Details on the financial institutions of the city are as follows:
 - a. The State Bank Located in a three-story building, 30 by 40 meters, formerly occupied by the Banca Nationala, on the right-hand side of Strada Bolyai, coming from the town center.
 - b. The Investments Bank Located in a two-story building, 15 by 30 meters, formerly occupied by the Discount Bank on Strada Kossuth Lajos, corner of Strada Lenin. Its offices are on the groundfloor only.
 - c. The Agricultural Bank In a two-story building, 25 by 60 meters, on the left-hand side of Piata Stalin, coming from Piata Eroilor Sovietici. These premises served previously as a lawyer's office and later as a private bank.
 - d. The Savings Bank Located in a small single-story building on Piata Stalin, between the Militia station and the Nicolae Balcescu motion picture theater.
- 11. Details on theaters, motion pictures and hotels in Tirgu-Mures are as follows:
 - a. The Palace of Culture is a four-story building, 60 by 150 meters, located on the left-hand side of Piata Eroilor Sovietici, coming from Strada Malinovski, at the corner of Piata Stalin. It houses the following:
 - the Hungarian State Theater, with 500-600 seats, where performances are given every night except for two or three months in the summer;
 - Hall of Mirrors, dating back to the times of Austro-Hungarian rule, which now serves for the holding of meetings and conferences;
 - 3) a school of music;
 - 4) a large library of classical and modern literature;
 - 5) an amplifier station;
 - 6) an office of the Tarom Air Lines.

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- b. According to plans a Hungarian Opera House will be built during 1961-1962 in Pasajul Corso.
- c. Muncitoresc motion picture on the second floor of the trade union building.
- d. Nicolae Balcescu motion picture (cinemascope) on Piata Stalin, corner of Piata Erroilor Sovietici. It was constructed between 1958 and 1960 and has some 800 seats. Four public telephone booths are located in the same building.
- e. Tineretului motion picture on the premises of a former restaurant on Piata Stalin, with some 200 seats.
- f. Steagul Rosu motion picture in a former butcher shop in Pasajul Macelarilor, with about 250 seats.
- g. Corso motion picture at the end of a lane off Pasajul Corso, with about 300 seats.
- h. A motion picture belonging to the sugar factory almost opposite the tank unit barracks, with some 100 seats.
- i. Dozsa Cheorghe motion picture on the road to Mureseni near the brick factory, with about 200 seats.
- j. Transilvania Hotel a five-story, 100-room building on the right-hand side of Piata Stalin, coming from Piata Eroilor Sovietici, at the corner of Strada Bolyai. Its construction was begun in 1959 and its opening scheduled for 7 November 1960.
- k. Marghita Hotel on Piata Stalin, with some 30 rooms.
- Pax Hotel on the right-hand side of Strada Impeni, coming from the town center, with about 20 rooms.
- m. Muresul Restaurant the former Dacia Restaurant on Piata Stalin, between the Savings Bank and the Militia station.
- 12. Details on medical institutions in Tirgu-Mures are as follows:
 - a. A number of clinics in a large, three-story building erected in the northeastern part of the town in 1948. The institution has a total of some 100 beds.
 - b. Emergency hospital in a three-story building north of Bulevardul 1 Mai which formerly housed a military hospital. It is administratively subordinated to the above-mentioned clinics.
 - c. Tuberculosis hospital in a three-story building comprising 70-80 beds, which was formerly occupied by an infectious diseases' hospital, not far from the above-mentioned clinics.
 - d. Dispensary No. 1 in a three-story building set up behind the clinics in 1953.
 - e. Hospital for nose, ear and throat diseases in a three-story building opposite Dispensary No. 1; it has about 50 beds.
 - f. Dermatological hospital in a two-story building with some 50 beds, on the left-hand side of Strada Lenin, coming from the town center.

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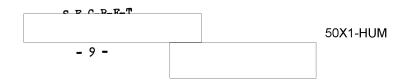
- g. Gynaecological and obstetrical hospital in a number of two- and threestory buildings which previously served as a private hospital in Strada Lupeni, behind the Park of Physical Culture.
- h. Contagious diseases' hospital in a three-story building in Strada Dozsa Gheorghe before the motion picture theater of the same name, coming from the center of town.
- i. Children's dispensary in a two-story building on the way from Bulevardul 1 Mai to Piata Stalin. The first floor is equipped for accommodating a number of in-patients.
- j. Blood bank in a two-story building of a former villa north of Bule-vardul 1 Mai and east of a dirt road. The institution accepts blood from voluntary donors, stores it in refrigerators and supplies it to medical institutions in the town and province. Its staff consists of a chief doctor, two or three physicians and some 15 nurses and orderlies.
- k. Dispensary No. 2 in a two-story building formerly belonging to the Sick Fund in Strada Dozsa Gheorghe, almost opposite the provincial Party committee.
 - Sanepid station on the right-hand side of Strada Dozsa Gheorghe, coming from the town center, at a street corner, name unknown.
- 13. Details on education institutions are as follows:
 - a. Bolyai School of Medicine and Pharmacy Located in a number of buildings formerly occupied by a military school in Strada Dozsa Gheorghe, behind the provincial Party committee, coming from the town center. The language of instruction was Hungarian until the 1959/1960 term when Rumanian was given equal status. This step gave rise to considerable resentment among the Hungarians. The number of students at the school is between 3,000 and 3,5000, with the teaching and administrative staff amounting to some 800 persons.
 - b. Teachers' college and commercial high school in Bulevardul 1 Mai; the language of instruction is Rumanian.
 - c. Papiliu Ilarian Secondary School for boys and girls Located opposite the above-mentioned medical school; a vocational secondary school for mechanics and electricians is also located there. The language of instruction is Rumanian.
 - d. Unirea Secondary School for boys and girls Located behind the commercial school. The instruction is in Rumanian and Hungarian.
 - e. Bolyai Hungarian Secondary School for boys and girls Located in the large five-story building of a former Protestant secondary school on the left-hand side of Strada Bolyai, coming from Piata Stalin. On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of its establishment in 1959, the school was renovated at a cost of six million lei.
 - f. Hungarian secondary school for boys and girls Located in the building of a former Roman Catholic secondary school on the right-hand side of Bulevardul 1 Mai, coming from the town center, and behind the cemetery.
 - g. Avram Iancu working youth club Located on Strada Grivita Rosie.

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- 14. Details on municipal and provincial services in Tirgu-Mures are as follows:
 - a. In 1959-1960 a provincial broadcasting station was built on the left-hand side of Strada Malinovski, coming from the town center. Medium-wave transmissions (331m.) in Hungarian are between 0500 and 0600, and 1730 and 1800 hours; Rumanian broadcasts are between 1800 and 1830 hours. The station is housed in a two-story building.
 - b. The town power station and the municipal offices for water, gas and electricity services occupy two adjacent houses north of the railroad track and Strada Berariei, and south of the Mures River. The plant is powered by diesel generators which were transferred there from Gornesti where the Hungarians had planned the construction of a large station where the Hungarians had planned the national grid through the during World War II. It is linked to the national grid through the Steaua Rosie power plant in Fintinele Singeorgiu De Padure District. For lighting purposes 110 V and 220 V, AC is used while industrial power is supplied at 380 V (the use of 110 V current is gradually being discontinued in favor of 220 V.) There is no shortage of electricity in Tirgu-Mures.
 - c. The water works is located on the road to Sintana De Mures, while a pumping station (from the Mures River), wells and water towers are situated near the Protestant Cemetery. The town has a central sewerage system.
 - d. The Machine-Tractor Station is located on Strada Dozsa Gheorghe, between the Dozsa Gheorghe motion picture theater and the contagious diseases! hospital.
 - e. The provincial slaughterhouse is located on its pre-war premises on Strada Abatorului.
 - f. The provincial cold stores are in a six-story building (built in 1956) located on Strada Dozsa Gheorghe, past the Sanepid station, coming from the town center.
 - 15. Details on industrial enterprises are as follows:
 - a. Muresul brick factory located near the above-mentioned MTS, and employs some 250 workers in two shifts (three shifts during the summer months).
 - b. Bernard Andrei sugar factory occupies the premises of an old plant of the same kind south of the main railroad station; it operates in three shifts with some 200 workers. This number increases to about 700 at the peak of the season.
 - Ce. Encsel Mauritiu Works for sewing machine parts constructed in 1956-1958 between the MTS and the contagious diseases' hospital. The plant is still being expanded; in 1959 the secret department for arms' manufacture opened which employs 200-250 workers in three shifts.
 - d. Indovic Minski Works located on Strada Dozsa Cheorghe opposite the contagious diseases' hospital, produces metal kitchen utensils with a staff of some 300 workers.
 - e. High pressure deposits of natural gas have been discovered at Corunca village. For their exploitation it is planned to establish a large chemical plant whose products will include polyethylene and which is scheduled to employ some 6,000 persons after five years' operation. This plant will either be set up in the northwestern part of the town, south

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of the road to Sincraiul De Mures, or else in a southwestern quarter, between the airfield, the tank barracks and Calea Libertatii. Judging from the surveying work, transport of materials and similar operations, the last-mentioned site has been decided upon. In this case the airfield will be transferred to another location in the same part of Tirgu-Mures.

- f. Simon Geza furniture factory located between the railroad tracks and Strada Lenin; employs some 1,000 workers in three shifts and makes furniture for export to the USSR.
- g. Furniture factor of the ILEFOR (Provincial Forestry and Timber Industry Enterprise) located on the right-hand side and at the end of Strada Dozsa Gheroghe, coming from the town center. It employs 450 to 500 workers in three shifts, and this number was supposed to increase by another 200 in 1960, when a new three-story shop building was to have been completed. The ILEFOR offices are located on the right-hand side of Strada Bolyai and past its intersection with Strada Lupeni, coming from the town center.
- h. Competrol fuel depot on Strada Dozsa Gheorghe, between the contagious diseases' hospital and the Encsel Mauritiu Works. The depot is comprised of a filling station and three underground tanks (each with a capacity of four to five railroad tank trucks). The installation belongs to Fuel Supply Base No. 5 in Sibiu.

16. Transportation facilities in Tirgu-Mures:

- a. The airfield of Tirgu-Mires, which has a concrete runway, is located south of town at its pre-war location on the road to Mireseni. The daily timetable of aircraft leaving Tirgu-Mires is as follows:
 - 1) To Cluj-Bucharest 0630 hours
 - 2) To Cluj-Oradea 1000 hours
 - 3) Bucharest non-stop 1100 hours
 - 4) To Sibiu and Brasov special flights only.
- b. Tirgu-Mures has two railroad stations; the central station, at its prewar location on Strada Grivita Rosie is comprised of a 10 by 40 meter two-story building which was renovated recently and some 12 pairs of tracks. The second station is located between Berariei and Voros Marty Streets, on the south side of the tracks, and chiefly serves for passenger traffic to and from Reghin and other places en route. It has four pairs of tracks. Train traffic from Tirgu-Mures is as follows:
 - 1) To Razboieni-Cluj three trains daily;
 - 2) To Bucharest one fast train daily at 0830 hours;
 - 3) To Ciuc-Mercurea-Brasov- two trains daily;
 - 4) From Gheorgheni-Reghin to Tirgu-Mures: two trains daily.
- c. IRTA (provincial transport company) operates two bus lines daily to the following towns: Mociu-Cluj; Turda-Cluj; Band-Riciu; Reghin; Tirnaveni-Medias; Bistrita; Odorheiu; Sighisoara and Sovata Bai. Buses from these towns arrived in Tirgu-Mures twice daily.
- d. Turgu-Mures has 12 urban bus lines.

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		- A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	cials in Tirgu-Mures:	
7. The	e following are leadi	ng Party and government offi	CLAIS III 22280 Communication	
a.	Almasan (fnu) has charge of education	been the secretary at the tou		
			50X1-	-HUM
b •	Asztalos (fny has	been the president of the n	rovincial court since	
	about 1955.		50X1-HUM	
		eputy chairman of the provin	cial council and the	
C.	Andras Bodor was d latter's key perso	natity iron isno so asset in	en he was appointed chair 50X	1-HUM
		chairman of the provincial of	ouncil until 1959	
d	Pal Bugyi was the	chairman of the province		
е	. Ludovic Csupor has	s been the first secretary of	the provincial Party com-	
	mittee since abou	t 1954		
	partment of the p	rovincial militia since abou	ficer at the economic de_50X1- t 1956.	-HUM
_	. 7+ Col. (or Col.) Kovacs has been the comman	der of the provincial	
ŧ	Securitate since	about 1955.	50X1-	HUM
ì	n. Major General Kov and the town	vacs (fnu) is the military co	mmander of the province	
			owincial council since 1960-	
:	i. <u>Lukacs (fnu) has</u>	been the chairman of the pro		-HUM
			50X1	I-HUM
	j. Molnar (fnu) has	been the secretary at the piculture since about 1955.	FOX4 LINK	Л
	in charge of agr	Total out of the same	50X1-HUN	1
	k. Janos Nemes has of industry, sin	been the secretary at the to ce about 1955.	wn Party committee, in charge	•
	provincial Milit			-HUM
	Militia since ab		_	
	n. Major Schmack (fnu) has been the deputy comm	nander of the provincial	7
	Militia since 19	956/1957•		
		fo) has been the comm	ender of the tank unit since	
	o. Lt. Col. Stefandabout 1955.	escu (fnu) has been the comm	mico of the order many barre	
	about 1777)		/	
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S-E-C-R-E-T 50X1-HUM - 11 -50X1-HUM p. Szasz (fmu) has been the third secretary at the provincial Party committee, in charge of industry, since about 1955. q. Major Szekely (fnu) has been the deputy commander (political) of the provincial Militia since about 1954. r. Istvan Szoveri was the second secretary of the provincial Party com-50X1-HUM mittee until July 1960, and in charge of education, culture and propaganda. s. Vargancsik (fnu) has been the first secretary of the town Party committee since about 1957. 50X1-HUM t. Major Vitek (fnu), was head of the passport department at the provincial 50X1-HUM Militia until 1960. a large sketch of Tirgu-Mures, with legend, 18. showing the locations of the various installations and enterprises described in the above report. 50X1-HUM

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21. The legend to town plan of Tirgu Mures is as follows:

- 1. Central railroad station (Gara Mare).
- 2. Railroad warehouses.
- 3. Locomotive workshop.
- 4. Strada Grivita Rosie.
- 5. Strada Dozea Cheorghe.
- 6. Strede Tudor Vladimiresou.
- 7. Strada 6 Martie
- 8. Pista Eroilor Sovietici.
- 9. Pieta Stalin.
- 10. Strada Halinovski.
- 11. Strada Lupemi.
- 12. Strafa Bolyai.
- 13. Formerly Testwiselo Telep Utca.
- 14. Bulevardul 1 Mai.
- 15. Strade Lonin.
- 16. Pista Republicii.
- 17. Strain Singeorjului.
- 18. Strade Case Vode.
- 19. Strain Kosseth Lajos.
- 20. Strada Morilor.
- 21. Strafa Voiniceni.
- 22. Strada Berarici.
- 23. Strada Arany Janos.

The few mayor

24. Strada Chinesa.

- 25. Strada Yorus Marty.
- 26. Strada Mihail Eminescu.
- 27. Strada Scolii.
- 26. Pasajul Macelarilor.
- 29. Pasajul Corso.
- 30. Strada Horia.
- 31. Calca Libertatii.
- 32: Brumul Sineraiului.
- 33. Strada Podeni.
- 34. Small reilroad station.
- 35. Provincial council.
- 36. Municipal council
- 37. Strada Dock Fakus.
- 38. Provincial, district and term courts, prosecution office.
- 39. Prima.
- 40. Languars' collective No. 1.
- 41. Lawers' collective No. 2.
- 42. Securitate Offices.
- 43. Air-raid shelter.
- 44. Voints sports club.
- 45. Securitate officers' quarters and garage.
- 46. Provincial, district and town Militia offices.
- 47. Fire station.
- 48. Provincial Party counttee, UTM and editorial offices of the Party papers "Yoros Zasalo" and "Steegal Rosa".

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- b9. Restaurant, guest house and reception hall of the provincial Party committee.
- 50. Bistrict and town Party committees.
- 51. Provincial Party committee, UTM and editorial offices of the Party papers "Yoros Zasalo" and "Steagul Rosa".
- 49. Restaurant, guest house and reception hall of the provinced.
 Party counttee.
- 50. District and town Party committees.
- 51. Provincial trade union council.
- 52. Fost, telegraph and telephone offices.
- 53. Micolae Balceseu motion picture theater
- 54. State Bank.
- 55. Investments Bank.
- 56. Agricultural Bank.
- 57. Sevings Benk.
- 58. Artillery unit barracks.
- 59. Tank division barracks.
- 60. Military commissariat.
- 61. Palece of Culture.
- 62. Site of pakemed State Opera House.
- 63. Timeretului motion picture theater.
- 64. Steagul Ross motion picture theater.

SFCOFT

- 90. Hungarian secondary school for boys and girls.
- 91. Provincial broadcasting station.
- 92. Minipal services' office.
- 93. Power station.
- 94. Weter works.
- 95. Water pumping station.
- 96. MES
- 97. Muregul brick factory.
- 96. Bernard Andrei sugar factory.
- 99. Enesel Heuritiu factory.
- 100. Ladovic Minski factory.
- 101. Airfield.
- 102. Proposed site of planned chemical works.
- 103. Simon Gesa furniture factory.
- 104. Ilefor furniture factory
- 105. Ilefor offices.
- 106. Samepid station.
- 107. Old provincial slenghterhouse.
- 108. Strada Abatorului.
- 109. Provincial cold stores.
- 110. Competrol fuel store.
- 111. 23 August sports stedium.
- 112. Municipal bath house.
- 113. Strade Knopfler Vilmos.
- 11A-117. Churches.
- 118 120 semeteries

- 121. Provincial bus station (IRTA).
- 122. Bolyai momment.
- 123. Urban bus station.
- 124. Salt water baths and hotel.
- 125. Direction of Singraiul Hures Village.
- 126. Bardas Village.
- 127. Sfinta Ana Village.
- 126. Birection of Reghin Village.
- 129. Direction of Sightsoura
- 130. Direction of Corumon Village.
- 131. Direction of Budiul Mic Village.
- 132. Direction of Mareseni.
- 133. Mirection of Ungheni.
- 134. Mures River.
- 135. Poeloni Stheam.
- 136. Aquadust.
- 137. Ich: Village.

